

**TAX:** The Finance Ministry doubled the sales tax from five percent to 10 percent on cigarettes and tobacco packed for the retail trade.

MALTA

**ADVERTISING:** A 1970 act to control tobacco advertising empowers the Minister of Health to "make regulations to prohibit or to control any advertisement directly or indirectly connected with tobacco or tobacco smoking."

**EDUCATION:** Although there is no organized anti-smoking campaign, the Government makes occasional use of posters and other educational materials to reduce smoking.

MEXICO

Legislation has been drafted for Congressional action to curb cigarette advertising and to require a health warning on cigarette packages. Under the draft legislation, cigarette advertising would be prohibited from suggesting that the use of cigarettes will increase social prestige; relieve tension and fatigue; heighten sexual attractiveness; contribute to creative endeavors or enhance athletic ability.

MOROCCO

The thrust of the Government's campaign is against smoking marijuana, not tobacco. Smoking in public places, public transport, etc., is generally permitted.

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#### NETHERLANDS

- ADVERTISING:** Advertising of tobacco products is prohibited on radio and television but there are no restrictions in advertising these products in other media.
- CONSUMPTION:** Cigarette consumption, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Service, "is increasing rapidly and per capita consumption increased from 1,486 pieces in 1971 to 1,623 pieces in 1972, a nine percent increase. . . . The Netherlands not only has the highest rate of cigarette production in Europe but also the highest smoking tobacco consumption."
- EDUCATION:** The Netherlands Cancer Institute, which receives about \$125,000 in Government support, conducts anti-smoking programs.
- RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is restricted in some public places where fire hazards exist.

#### NEW ZEALAND

- ADVERTISING:** Cigarette manufacturers in spring 1973 signed a three year voluntary agreement with the New Zealand Government to restrict the size of their newspaper advertising and to print a health warning on cigarette packages. Cigarette advertising on television and radio was banned in 1962.
- EDUCATION:** The Department of Health has been active in anti-smoking education since 1948. The Department's material recently included a series of 13 pamphlets on diseases associated with smoking, posters, guides for teachers, special material for physicians. Among the titles are, "How Soon Should Baby Smoke?" which deals with maternal smoking during pregnancy, and "Smoking: The Almost Communicable Disease."
- RESTRICTIONS:** Regulations banning or limiting smoking in public transport and enclosed public places are measures left to local authorities and transport operators. Smoking has already been banned

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for example on Wellington City Corporation buses. Generally, smoking is restricted in hospitals. Department of Health staff has been discouraged from smoking in meetings.

#### NICARAGUA

The Ministry of Public Health has directed the Medical Group of the Ministry's Mental Health Division to study the smoking and health problem, and to recommend an appropriate official program.

#### NORWAY

**ADVERTISING:** Parliament in February 1973 voted to adopt the new Tobacco Act which bans cigarette advertising in all media. The Tobacco Act also stipulates that tobacco products are not to be sold or given to persons under 16 years of age. The Act becomes effective January 1, 1974.

The Nordic Council had recommended that the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden introduce measures for a total ban of tobacco advertising. The Council also recommended full scale educational programs on the harmful effects of smoking, particularly for young people.

**EDUCATION:** The National Council on Smoking and Health was appointed by the Government in June 1971 "to prepare, coordinate, and supervise specific programs for the control and prevention of tobacco smoking." Its educational program makes use of films, posters, pamphlets, and cooperates with the Ministry of Church and Education and the Norwegian National Association on Smoking and Health (LMT) in the dissemination of these materials. LMT issues a quarterly journal, *Tobakken Og Vi*, to keep Norwegians abreast of new developments in smoking research. Its editor, Allan Aarflot, reports recent emphasis on the health effects of passive smoking.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is restricted in theaters, concert halls, public transportation, museums, etc.

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#### PAKISTAN

No action has been taken to reduce the health hazards of cigarette smoking, and there are no restrictions on smoking in public places. Cigarette sales showed a "gratifying revival of sales" following trade disruptions of the Indo-Pakistan war, according to Tobacco Reporter. Filter cigarettes account for less than seven percent of the cigarette business but is expected to expand, the trade magazine reported.

#### PANAMA

**HEALTH WARNING:** A March 1970 law requires that cigarette packages for locally produced cigarettes carry a warning that smoking is hazardous to health. It also requires similar warnings in cigarette advertising.

**EDUCATION:** Anti-smoking educational campaigns are conducted for schools and the general public. The National Association Against Cancer provides films for these programs. Anti-smoking posters in the Ministry of Health, hospitals and other health centers throughout Panama state: "Excuse our not having ashtrays; we consider it unnecessary because smoking is not permitted in a service dedicated to health."

**RESTRICTIONS:** In September 1973 Santiago, fourth largest city in Panama, enacted a law banning smoking in theaters and on buses. Violations are punishable by fines ranging from \$3 to \$10. The District of Panama has a similar law.

#### PARAGUAY

No anti-smoking legislation or programs are reported. Each year a missionary church organization sponsors and finances a week long seminar for the general public on the health hazards of smoking cigarettes.

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PERU

ADVERTISING: No cigarette advertising is permitted on radio and television until after 8 p.m.

WARNING: All cigarette advertising, as well as cigarette packages and wrappers, must carry the warning: "Smoking can be dangerous to your health."

RESTRICTIONS: Municipal regulations prohibit smoking in labor centers, movies, theaters, and public transportation.

PHILIPPINES

The Department of Health in August 1973 established a Committee on the Ill Effects of Smoking. The Committee will recommend Government action to control or reduce cigarette smoking for reasons of health.

The city of Manila passed an ordinance to ban smoking in specified places, including elevators, buses, theaters, movie houses.

POLAND

Sweeping restrictive measures against the use and promotion of tobacco products were submitted by the President of the Ministry to Government ministries, newspaper editors and broadcast industry officials. The measures recommended the prohibition of tobacco smoking at public meetings, in offices, factories, restaurants, hospitals and pharmacies, except in designated areas, and in public conveyances, except in designated areas.

Also: The Minister of Health and Social Welfare is to organize "advisory anti-smoking centers" throughout the country, institute a long-term educational program on the health hazards of smoking, join with the Polish Academy of Sciences in pursuing smoking research and arranging for an exchange of results of experimental studies with medical centers in other countries. The Minister of Home Trade is to be responsible for the removal of tobacco ads and posters from "all shops, stalls, kiosks, restaurants, etc."

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Broadcasters are to prohibit smoking on television programs except when it is necessary as part of the dramatic action, and to increase the number of radio and television broadcasts devoted to anti-smoking education. Editors are to provide space for articles concerning the health risks of smoking.

Commenting on Poland's proposed measures, Narcotics Education, Inc., Washington, D.C., said in its monthly publication, Smoke Signals: "No other country has faced up to the problem of smoking so forcefully as Poland is doing. Every branch of its Government is involved in legal measures, educational measures, and environmental measures against smoking . . . This could well serve as a pattern for other countries."

#### PORTUGAL

**ADVERTISING:** A bill to prohibit cigarette advertising in radio, television and in motion picture theaters was introduced in the National Assembly in December 1972. Sponsors of the bill included Jose G. M. Correia da Cunha, president of the Portuguese National Environment Commission.

**EDUCATION:** There are no official educational programs, but reports on smoking research, the hazards of smoking and activities of other countries in smoking control are frequently carried in newspapers and medical journals. The same publications, however, also carry cigarette advertising.

**SMOKING PATTERNS:** A recent study on tobacco usage in Portugal by L. Cayolla Da Motta, M.D., indicates that cigarette consumption per capita, after rising steadily from 1943 to 1966, showed little increase from 1966 to 1969. "We believe," he said, "that the percentage of women smoking is still one of the lowest among countries of the region, although it is rising appreciably, especially among the higher social classes, students and professional women."

**RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is prohibited in theaters, cinemas and in public conveyances.

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#### SAUDI ARABIA

No action has been taken to reduce the health hazards of cigarette smoking. The Saudis are reported to be fairly heavy smokers and it is quite common to see children of eight to ten years smoking cigarettes.

Television and radio are Government-owned and operated and there are no commercials. Although there is a strict prohibition against cigarette advertising, cigarettes are prominently displayed in tobacco shops and near the entrance in most food stores and supermarkets.

Cigarettes are readily available at very low prices and, so far as is known, except for the prohibition against advertising, there have been no measures taken to implement the 1970 recommendations of the World Health Organization to reduce the health hazards of smoking.

#### SINGAPORE

**ADVERTISING:** Tobacco and cigarette advertising was banned in all media in March 1971.

**EDUCATION:** School teachers are given special instruction on anti-smoking education techniques. The Government's medical staff has been requested not to smoke in public.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is banned in cinemas, theaters, buses and on public elevators.

**CONFERENCE SITE:** A "Far East and Pacific Congress on Smoking and Society" will be held at the Mandarin Hotel, Singapore, August 26-29, 1974, under the sponsorship of the Seventh-day Adventists. Singapore was chosen because of the "excellent efforts made here to curb smoking."

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## SWEDEN

In August 1973 a special health commission submitted a report to Parliament recommending sweeping measures to reduce cigarette smoking. These included: yearly price increases of 10 percent on tobacco products; a long range educational program on the hazards of smoking, focusing on pregnant women who smoke and young people. Legal controls would include prosecution for offering cigarettes to minors under 16 years of age, the outlawing of cigarette advertising and vending machines, and a ban on smoking in factories, offices and public buildings. Life insurance premiums would be higher for smokers, by law.

The health commission report was based on a four year study designed to preserve Sweden's longevity record -- 72 years for males and 77 for females. The increase in smokers has caused concern.

**ADVERTISING:** Cigarette advertising appears in print media; it is banned, as is all commercial advertising, on radio and television.

Sweden is a member of the Nordic Council, established to consider health, economic and social matters of mutual concern to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The Council has recommended that Governments of these countries ban all tobacco advertising and mount full-scale educational programs against smoking.

**EDUCATION:** The National Smoking and Health Association (NTS) in cooperation with the National Board of Health and Welfare, has carried out several projects for teachers and school children on the effects of smoking. NTS also provides consultants to schools, business firms, etc., on anti-smoking programs.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is forbidden in theaters, cinemas, buses, subway trains, partly in railway trains, in some areas of hospitals and other health care institutions. Smoking is discouraged at meetings of the National Board of Health and Welfare. Smoking regulations in schools vary from total prohibition to permission to smoke in a specific smoking area.

**SMOKING HABITS:** A 1972 survey shows that 47 percent of Swedish men and 32 percent of Swedish women smoke daily. Of the men, 13 percent smoke pipes and cigars, while 34 percent smoke cigarettes. All the women surveyed smoke cigarettes. Twenty-five percent of the men and 10 percent of the women are ex-smokers. Twenty-eight percent of the men and 58 percent of the women have never smoked.

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#### SWITZERLAND

- ADVERTISING:** Advertising of tobacco products, alcohol or medical preparations is prohibited on radio and television. Under an agreement with the tobacco industry, no cigarette advertising will be directed to minors.
- NEW COUNCIL:** In February 1973 the Swiss Interagency Council on Smoking and Health was founded with Theodor Abelin, M.D., Professor at the Institute for Social and Preventive Medicine, Bern, as chairman.
- EDUCATION:** In Switzerland, where per capita cigarette consumption is much higher than in neighboring countries, anti-smoking educational programs are the responsibility of the individual cantons. A health education manual, which includes sections on tobacco and other types of addiction, has been developed for school use by Pro Juventute, a private non-profit organization funded by the Government.
- RESTRICTIONS:** Regulations restricting smoking vary from place to place, but in some large cities smoking is prohibited in public places, and on public transportation. Smoking is generally prohibited on school grounds, except in teachers' lounges.

#### TANZANIA

Although Tanzania has no anti-smoking legislation or programs, school children are always warned on the hazards of smoking in the normal course of classroom instruction. In addition, as a revenue measure, the Government recently increased the tax on the retail price of cigarettes by 15 to 20 percent and this could discourage cigarette consumption.

Any more vigorous action against smoking is believed unlikely in the foreseeable future. For example, in 1972 the country embarked upon a \$14 million program to expand tobacco production. The apparent result of this effort is that production in 1972 went up by 17 percent to an estimated 14,000 tons over the average production between 1969 to 1971. Furthermore, the largely State-owned cigarette factory is a lucrative revenue earner for the Government and its production of cigarettes has increased by more than 50 percent between 1967 and 1972. This increase suggests an increase in the number of people who are smoking rather than a rise in per capita consumption.

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#### THAILAND

**ADVERTISING:** There are no limitations on cigarette advertising in the media. Under a U.S. Department of Agriculture market development program, and at the request of the Thailand Government, \$75,000 was made available to the Government to advertise cigarette brands containing U.S.-grown tobacco. About 10 percent of the national budget is derived from the operation of the tobacco monopoly, which manufactures and distributes all cigarettes produced in Thailand.

**EDUCATION:** A privately sponsored annual Five Day campaign to stop smoking has been carried on in recent years at various institutions in Bangkok.

#### TOGO

The League of Life and Health sponsored a Five Day program for 300 smokers at Lome recently. The anti-smoking program for the most part is conducted by pastors in cooperation with physicians interested in the smoking problem.

#### TURKEY

**ADVERTISING:** There is no television, radio, news media or billboard cigarette advertising. The restriction is not to reduce cigarette smoking but rather to avoid competition among various brands, all of which are produced by a State monopoly under the Ministry of Customs and Monopolies.

**RESTRICTIONS:** There is no national legislation aimed at the reduction or control of cigarette smoking for reasons of health. Ministry of Education regulations, however, prohibit elementary and secondary school students from smoking. University students are prohibited from smoking in lecture halls and laboratories.

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Some municipalities prohibit smoking in certain designated places such as theaters and movie houses, buses and shared taxis, hospitals and other health institutions. Many private business organizations prohibit smoking in certain work areas. However, the existence of such prohibitions and the degree to which they are enforced varies from municipality to municipality and from private firm to private firm.

#### UGANDA

No anti-smoking legislation or programs are reported. On July 24, 1970, Uganda received approval for a \$4 million loan from the World Bank to increase tobacco production and exports. Tobacco exports have been mainly to the United Kingdom. Germany and the Netherlands usually buy considerable tobacco from Uganda, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the USDA.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ADVERTISING: Tobacco advertising is banned in all media.

EDUCATION: Several government agencies take part in anti-smoking educational activities. The overall program is coordinated by the Central Institute for Scientific Research in Health Education in Moscow. The Ministry of Education program shows children the harmful effects of smoking through lessons in botany, anatomy and physiology. The Ministry of Culture produces films on smoking and distributes from 700 to 1000 prints to film agencies in all parts of the country. Posters are widely distributed.

The Central Institute is concerned not only with the development of health education techniques, but with scientific research as well. These activities are carried out by a staff of 300, including physicians, writers, biologists, psychologists, nutritionists and educators.

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**RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is not allowed in the subway, city buses or trains, and is restricted to special areas in theaters, concert halls, cinemas, hospitals, many factories and shops. In spring 1973 smoking was banned on Aeroflot flights of less than three hours. Smoking is forbidden in places where nursing mothers and pregnant women may be present. Selling tobacco in any form to minors is illegal.

**SMOKERS INCREASING:** Despite the expansion of anti-smoking programs, Soviets are smoking more than ever. In 1972 Soviet smokers spent the equivalent of about \$3.6 billion, twice that compared to a decade before. The U.S. Tobacco Journal (2/15/73) reports that 63 percent of the men and 10 to 12 percent of the women in Moscow smoke.

**NONSMOKERS PROTEST:** The Magazine Health (March 1973) concluded a series of articles urging restrictions of smoking in public places. More than 1,000 readers had written to protest smokers' pollution of the air in communal apartments, trains, workshops. As a result of the protest the civil aviation department decided to limit smoking on Soviet airline flights. In Moscow, Boris V. Petrovsky, Soviet health minister, said, "Some of my officials have suggested we should outlaw smoking. Unfortunately we don't have the right to do this. But in my office no one smokes. We have banned smoking in hospitals, and hope to expand such measures."

#### UNITED KINGDOM

**ADVERTISING:** Cigarette advertising was banned on independent television in 1965; the BBC carries no advertising of any kind, and in 1968 banned cigarette ads from its publication, "Radio Times." Cigarette advertising at airports owned by the British Airports Authority will disappear. Existing contracts will not be renewed.

**HEALTH WARNING:** Cigarette packages carry the warning: "Smoking can damage your health." Reference to the warning appears in all cigarette advertising in print media, including billboards, posters, store-counter placards. These ads state: "Every packet carries a Government health warning."

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**TAR AND NICOTINE:** The Department of Health in spring 1973 published for the first time tables of the tar and nicotine yields of various brands of cigarettes to familiarize smokers with brands which are considered strongest and those which are relatively less hazardous. The 101 brands listed range from 4 mgs. to 38 mgs. of tar and from 0.3 mg. to 3.2 mgs. of nicotine. A new no-nicotine cigarette called Planet, manufactured with synthetic tobacco, is scheduled for test-marketing in late 1973.

**EDUCATION:** The Government-financed Health Education Council prepares anti-smoking materials for distribution through local public health departments to schools, colleges, the medical profession, and general public. The Council in 1973 allotted half of its \$3.25 million budget to an anti-smoking advertising campaign which included television commercials, posters, pamphlets. Also active in anti-smoking education are the Royal College of Physicians, Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), the Chest and Heart Association and other voluntary health organizations, and the National Society for Non-Smokers, a private organization.

The large number of inquiries these organizations receive from teachers and pupils asking for information on all aspects of smoking and health indicates that the subject is being well covered at all school levels. The Health Education Council reports how the information is used:

"The smoking problem is generally approached through subjects such as biology, social studies, home economics or as part of a general health education course, rather than as a specialized campaign. Teachers may invite special speakers (a doctor or health education officer), but most instruction is by the classroom teacher.

"The Certificate of Secondary Education allows for pupil project work and aspects of smoking and health are frequently chosen as a subject.

"The Nuffield Educational Foundation financed a curriculum project for an integrated science course. In THEME 3, THE BIOLOGY OF MAN, body structure and function are closely related to the effects of the physical environment, therefore smoking follows the section on gaseous exchange.

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"In a new book for secondary schools, THE UNCLEAN PLANET, the effects of smoking are discussed under the section on air pollution, and the Department of Education and Science has made available to all Education Departments for issue to schools a handbook of guidance for teachers on SMOKING AND HEALTH IN SCHOOLS."

1974 CONFERENCE: The Health Education Council and ASH are organizing a joint national conference, "Smoking -- Whose Problem?" in London on April 3-4. Participants will include representatives from industry, Government, education, and voluntary bodies.

RESTRICTIONS: Smoking has been banned on single decker buses and in several large shops, particularly food shops. The Secretary for Health and Social Security has requested that public transport, cinemas, theaters, etc., to set aside more accommodations for nonsmokers. Since 1971 BOAC has reserved sections for nonsmokers on all aircraft. Some BEA planes provide similar facilities.

Dr. Robert H. Browning, Health Medical Officer of the County Borough of Bournemouth, has reported an encouraging development in the allocation of seats to nonsmokers in cinemas and restaurants. Dr. Browning, like Dr. H. O. Williams, chest physician at London's Whittington Hospital, has written a number of widely distributed leaflets on the smoking problem for the general public.

SCOTTISH HEALTH EDUCATION UNIT: This Government-sponsored unit in 1973 allotted about \$250,000 "to increase public knowledge of the dangers of smoking, and thereby to alter attitudes and behavior." Among materials offered in its anti-smoking campaign guide for 1973/74 are a series of television spot announcements, posters, press advertisements for newspapers, movie shorts, materials for school teachers, leaflets, roof panels (car cards), and postal franking slogans. For the latter, the Unit helps provide artwork and incidental costs.

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## UNITED STATES

**ADVERTISING:** The Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act banned cigarette advertising from radio and television in January 1971. The Act was amended in September 1973 to prohibit the advertising of little cigars as well. Cigarette advertising has sharply increased in other media. In 1972, cigarette manufacturers tripled their expenditures for newspaper, magazine and outdoor advertising. A cigarette company led the list of the 100 top national advertisers in newspapers.

**HEALTH WARNING:** In 1965 the first national law regulating the labeling of cigarettes required that packages carry the warning: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health." The warning label was strengthened in 1971 to read: "Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined that Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health."

**TAR AND NICOTINE:** Under terms of a voluntary agreement between the Federal Trade Commission and the major cigarette companies, all cigarette advertisements for major brands must disclose the tar and nicotine content of the advertised brands. Tests to determine the tar and nicotine content are made periodically by the Federal Trade Commission; the August 1973 tests of 130 varieties of cigarettes produced in the U.S. showed a range from a high of 34 mgs. of tar to a low of 2 mgs., and from a high of 2.1 mgs. of nicotine to a low of 0.2 mgs. The tar content of the most heavily advertised cigarettes has declined about 20 percent since 1967, but nicotine yields are unchanged, according to a study made for the Senate Commerce Committee. The market share of cigarettes yielding 15 mgs. tar or less increased from 2 percent in 1967 to 6.6 percent in 1972.

**LEGISLATION:** Tobacco bills before Congress include proposals for (1) an end to tobacco subsidies; (2) authority to establish limits on tar and nicotine in cigarettes; (3) protective areas for nonsmokers in public transportation; and (4) authority to impose additional taxes on cigarettes with the proceeds to be used for cancer research programs.

**EDUCATION:** The Federal Government's National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, established in October 1965, carries on a national program of public information and education, supports State and local programs and school and educational projects, and

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conducts research in smoking behavior and methods of cessation. The programs of a number of national private and professional organizations include anti-smoking education. The organizations include the American Medical Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and such voluntary health organizations as the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, and the American Lung Association. They are among the 35 national organizations (including five Government agencies) which share membership in the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, a voluntary association of health, education and youth leadership organizations which have joined to combat smoking as a health hazard.

Among innovative educational programs supported by government funds is the Elementary School Health Curriculum Project. Under this experimental program, six regional training centers have been established where teachers are instructed in new techniques in health education for the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. The children learn how common risk factors in daily life, including alcohol, tobacco and drugs, can damage their bodies.

The health programs of the armed forces now include educational materials on the health hazards of smoking.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Smoking is generally prohibited in theaters, movie houses, department stores, subways, museums and other public buildings, and in public conveyances except for areas set aside for smokers. The range of limitations and the degree of enforcement of no-smoking regulations are matters of local rather than Federal jurisdiction. In August 1973 Arizona became the first State to restrict public smoking for health, rather than for fire reasons. The law bans smoking in public buildings, libraries, concert halls, museums, theaters, elevators and buses. Various anti-smoking bans are being considered in 15 other States.

In February 1972 the Secretary for Health, Education, and Welfare issued a directive limiting smoking in HEW facilities across the country. Under this policy smoking is prohibited in conference rooms and auditoriums, and limited in cafeterias and, wherever possible, in offices.

**TREND:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1973 cigarette consumption per person (18 years and older) is about 1 percent above 1972 when 4,043 cigarettes (202 packs)

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were used. At the same time, the number of ex-smokers continues to rise. In 1966, half of the men and one-third of the women in the U.S. were cigarette smokers, a total of some 50 million smokers. Four years later, there were four and one-half million fewer smokers -- four million men and one-half million women. Among U.S. adults, 42.2 percent were cigarette smokers in 1966, but only 36.2 percent were cigarette smokers in 1970. Among men, the smoking rate fell sharply, from 51.9 percent to 42.3 percent; among women, it fell from 33.7 percent to 30.5 percent.

#### URUGUAY

The Uruguayan Ministry of Public Health (MSP) is studying the possibility of establishing a permanent anti-smoking educational program, combined with an anti-alcohol and an anti-drug program, at high school levels. Courses in public schools would begin in 1974. The program would be jointly sponsored by the MSP and the newly created National Education Board.

#### VENEZUELA

A Congressman has suggested that the tobacco industry add health warnings to cigarette packages. So far there has been no reaction by the public, the legislature or the industry.

#### ZAMBIA

Cigarette and liquor advertisements have been banned by the Zambia Broadcasting Service. The Ministry of Health issued a simply worded leaflet, "The Effect of Cigarette Smoking on Health," for use in schools. Several hospital directors, on their own initiative, have posted warnings in their hospitals on the dangers of smoking.

In a Public Health Department survey of 246 families in a Zambian township in 1972, it was found that 54.6 percent of the respondents smoked.

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The following countries included in the survey reported they had no anti-smoking legislation or anti-smoking educational programs:

ALGERIA  
BOTSWANA  
BURUNDI  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
ETHIOPIA  
GABON  
THE GAMBIA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IVORY COAST  
KENYA  
LESOTHO

LUXEMBOURG  
MALAGASY REPUBLIC  
MAURITIUS  
NEPAL  
RWANDA  
SIERRA LEONE  
SPAIN  
SUDAN  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
VIET-NAM  
YEMEN

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